

Nepal Sightseeing Places

Nepal has an abundance of unique sightseeing places and destinations, most of which you must already be familiar with. In the following list, we will discuss some exciting locations that you should definitely check out. In case you are wondering where to head next, we recommend that you consider visiting some of these interesting places that are listed below.

1. Devi's Falls:

This rummaging waterfall which flows into a cave is situated in the Kaski District (Pokhara). It is quite a popular tourist attraction and is also known as the 'Patale Chango', which translates to 'Underworld's Waterfall'. The water body falls into a tunnel and then re-emerges in an underground cave nearby called the Gupteshwor Mahadev Cave. The waterfall's source is the Phewa Lake, and it is best to visit the place during the monsoon season. During the rainy season, the water flows frantically through its restricted, narrow course which is confined by boulders.

2. Chamere Gufa:

This name directly translates to 'the bat cave', and it is Nepali Bruce Wayne's hideout. In Pokhara, Nepal's Kaski District, there is a solutional cave named the Bat Cave. On the walls and roof of the cave, horseshoe bats are reported to live.

It is a show cave and one of Pokhara's most famous tourist spots. A limestone cave that features many carvings of Hindu deities, this structure was discovered in 1983. A single entrance and exit lead to the cave. The exit is more narrow than the entry and requires climbing.

According to indigenous religion, only individuals who have not sinned should travel through the exit hole. The woodland surrounds the cave. It is not far from the neighbouring Mahendra Cave. The cave is U-shaped, with sculptures of Hindu deities inside. During the winter, up to 18 different kinds of bats may be found in the cave.

3. Mahendra Cave (Andhero Bhavan):



Discovered in the 1950s, this cave is named after King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev. It is believed that the king read about the place in the Newari language newspaper and immediately visited it afterwards. The cave is situated in the western region of Pokhara.

If you decide to venture into the cave, you will find a statue of Lord Shiva inside its dark passages.

4. Shuklaphanta National Park:

In the Terai region of far-western Nepal is a national park, which is a former hunting ground for royalty. This Park is adjacent to the Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary and the Pilibhit Wildlife Reserve in the Indian subcontinent.

Shuklaphanta National Park is a national park in Nepal's Terai region, containing 305 km² of



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open grasslands, woodlands, riverbeds, and tropical wetlands at elevations ranging from 174 to 1,386 meters. It is flanked on the west and south by the Mahakali River.

5. Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park:

Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park, Nepal's eighth national park, was created in 2002. It is called Shivapuri Peak, found in the nation's military mid-hills on the northern outskirts of the Kathmandu Valley.

Q: What is the Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park well-known for?

Mammalian species recorded in the park include the Himalayan Black bear, leopard, jungle cat, and rhesus monkey. The park also has 177 bird species, including at least 9 vulnerable species, 102 butterfly species, many rare and endangered species, and 129 mushroom species.

6. Garden of Dreams:



The Garden of Dreams, also known as the Garden of Six Seasons, is a 1920 neo-classical garden in Kaiser Mahal Kathmandu, Nepal. Kishore Narshingh designed the gardens, which span 6,895 square metres (74,220 square feet) and include three pavilions, an amphitheatre, ponds, pergolas, and urns. It had been neglected since the mid-1960s, following the death of its sponsor, Kaiser Sumsher Rana. But it was recently restored with the assistance of the Austrian government.

The ancient neo-classical garden at Keshar Mahal was to be removed in 1998 to make way for the building of a commercial area. However, on the suggestion of Karna Shakya, Minister of Education Arjun Narsingha KC immediately halted demolition operations and made the site available to the public under the new name "The Garden of Dreams."

Non-Nepalis must pay 400 Nepali rupees to access the Garden of Dreams. Nepali people pay 150 rupees.



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7. International Mountain Museum:

The museum opened its doors on February 5, 2004. The museum's principal display rooms are the Hall of Great Himalayas, the Hall of Fame, and the Hall of World Mountains. Visits to the museum fell drastically between 2015 and 2016, and revenue fell by half due to the country's 2015 earthquakes. Since its inception, the museum has had 2.1 million visitors in 2019.

The museum closed in March 2020 because of the covid-19 epidemic and reopened in November 2020. About 100,000 domestic and foreign tourists visit the International Mountain Museum (IMM) every year. IMM records, documents, and illustrates historical and contemporary mountain and mountaineering advancements from throughout the world.

8. Hiranya Varna Mahavihar:



King Bhaskar Varman constructed this golden pagoda of Shakyamuni Buddha in the twelfth century. The golden picture and a big prayer wheel may be seen on the highest story of the pagoda.

Hiranya Varna Mahavihar was created where a rat pursues a cat, according to folklore. In 1994, rats were still being fed at the location, but this may have altered over time. One visitor reported seeing a lot of rats at the temple in 2000 but no rats in 2021.

During the 2015 earthquake, the courtyard structures received structural damage. Rehabilitation began in July 2021.

Q: What is Hiranayavarna Mahavihar's style?

Nepalese bahal architecture.

Hiranya Varna Mahavihar is styled after a Nepalese bahal. The courtyard is a nearly square,



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rectangular area. There is a little entry in the western corner, but the main entrance is on Kwalakhu Road on the southeastern side.

9. Tengboche Monastery:

Tengboche Monastery, also known as Dawa Choling Gompa, is a Tibetan Buddhist monastery of the Sherpa group located in Tengboche village in Khumjung in the Khumbu area of eastern Nepal. The monastery is the biggest gompa in Nepal's Khumbu area, standing at 3,867 meters.

Q: Tengboche monastery, how ancient is it?

The monastery is the biggest gompa in Nepal's Khumbu area, standing at 3,867 meters (12,687 feet). Lama Gulu constructed it in 1916 with close ties to its mother monastery, the Rongbuk Monastery in Tibet. It was damaged by an earthquake in 1934 and afterwards restored.

10. Kailashnath Mahadev Statue:

In terms of height, the Kailashnath Mahadev Statue is the highest Shiva sculpture in the world. The Garuda Wisnu Kencana Statue in Bali, Indonesia, is the highest Hindu deity statue. It is located in Sanga, Kavrepalanchok District, Nepal, approximately 20 kilometres from Kathmandu.

On a daily, about 5,000 people visit the monument; on holidays, national holidays, and Hindu festivals, the number grows dramatically. Because of the number of visitors, the monument has aided religious tourism in Nepal, both locally and globally, increased local economic activity, and influenced the development of adjacent communities.

Q. How tall is the statue, and what material is it made of?

The monument stands 143 feet (43.5 meters) tall and comprises copper, zinc, concrete, and steel.

Q. What is fair for individuals, particularly students?

There is no fee to access the temple area.

11. Dakshinkali Temple:



The Dakshinkali Temple gets its name from a combination of the terms 'Dakshin,' which means south,' and the name 'Kali,' which represents the deity worshipped here. The Goddess's idol is pictured standing on top of a corpse, symbolizing the victory of good over evil.

The four-armed idol, adorned with a sword in one hand, a skull cap in another, and a severed head in the third, portrays an image of an influential, empowered divine figure who has arrived to vanquish evil and emerge triumphant.

The Dakshinkali Temple is barely a kilometer from the town of Pharping and is about 22 kilometers from Kathmandu. The temple is one of Nepal's most prominent and is devoted to the ferocious and dreaded Goddess Kali. This temple's reputation stems from its rites and traditions.

Animals, particularly uncastrated male goats and cockerels, are sacrificed at this sacred site



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twice a week as a gift to Lord Shiva's furious wife. Rani Rashmoni, a devotee of Kali, erected the shrine in 1855.

Q: Who constructed the Dakshinkali Temple?

The Dakshinkali temple is situated around 17 kilometers south of Kathmandu. This is Goddess Kali's temple. King Pratap Malla built this temple.

12. Manakamana Temple:

Manakamana Temple is a Hindu temple devoted to the goddess Bhagwati, an avatar of Parvati. It is located in the hamlet of Manakamana in the Gorkha District of Nepal's Gandaki Province. Previously, the only method to access the Manakamana temple was to go on a three-hour-long challenging hike. A cable car now connects Kurintar, 5 kilometers (3.1 miles) east of Mugling, to Manakamana. The cable car travels 2.8 kilometers (1.7 miles) in approximately 10 minutes.

Q: What is the significance of the Manakamana Temple?

It is a holy site for the Hindu Goddess Bhagwati, a manifestation of Parvati. Manakamana is derived from two words: "mana," which means "heart," and "kamana," which means "desire." It is thought that anyone who makes a wish from their heart here will have their desire granted.

13. Budhanilkantha Temple:



Budhanilkantha Temple (Nepali:) is a Hindu open-air temple dedicated to Lord Mahavishnu in Budhanilkantha, Nepal. The Narayanthan Temple, also known as Budhanilkantha Temple, is distinguished by the massive reclining figure of Lord Mahavishnu.

Budhanilkantha Temple is located at the northern end of the Kathmandu Valley, beneath Shivapuri Hill. Golfutar Main Rd, Budhanilkantha 44600 is the address. The Budhanilkantha Temple is located around 12 kilometers from Tribhuvan International Airport.

Q: Why is Vishnu known as Budhanilkantha?

However, the temple is named Budhanilkantha. It does not derive from the Buddha; instead, Budhanilkantha has a Sanskrit origin that means 'Old Blue Throat,' a moniker bestowed to Lord Shiva by gods after the Lord ingested poison to save the world.

Conclusion



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Nepal is famous for many sightseeing places. But you will be amazed at how much the list could go on. Nepal has many world heritage sites that UNESCO has listed. The places mentioned earlier are some of them. We hope that this article helped you in some way to get to know Nepal a bit more deeply. We [Attractive Travel and Tours](#) also provide service of Nepal tours to various sites. You can [contact us](#) if you have any queries.

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